

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

Without Concealment—Without Compromise.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Corresponding Editor.

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"The Peculiar Institution."

From the London Examiner.
THE AFRICAN BLOCKADE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The second report of evidence taken before the Slave Trade Committee is now published; and seldom have we seen so general a concurrence and weight of testimony to the effect that the blockade system has not prevented and never can either prevent or abate the slave trade, and that it has only greatly increased the horrors of the passage and the cruelties of the traffic. It is but another exemplification of the hopelessness of the struggle with the smuggler, with the temptation of an enormous profit, attended with the shocking circumstance that the contraband commodity to be packed in the smuggler's company is human flesh.

The effects of the blockade have been first to increase very largely the scale of the ventures, as some are sure to be intercepted, the calculation being that one cargo out of four or five will cover the loss of the rest, and yield a profit; secondly that the difficulty of shipping the slaves on the blockaded coast has subjected them to new sufferings and privations in the depots called barracoons, and in some instances, the shipment appearing impossible, to death, 2,000 having in one case been massacred by the owner, in despair of embarking them, to put an end to the cost of their sustenance; thirdly, an enormous augmentation of the miseries of the passage, from stowing the unhappy creatures more closely in small vessels, and from the scanty supply of water, to escape the legal evidence of equipment; lastly, a circuitous and perilous voyage to avoid the cruisers, in geometrical proportion increasing the sufferings and privations of the voyage.

Against more slaves, more sufferings and death, both on land and sea, what is the set off on the other hand? In Brazil no diminution of the supply; on the contrary, the significant fact of steadily declining prices for slaves, fallen in the market since the blockade has been in operation, from 75*l.* to 40*l.* man.

At first the Brazilians were alarmed at the scheme of the naval blockade, having exaggerated notions of the power and capabilities of the British navy; but as the panic subsided, and their adventures felt their way, they acquired confidence, and shaped their plans of evasion so as finally to form a complete system; and they now know perfectly well that if the blockade shuts up certain points, it opens other issues for the traffic, and that the result is no matter in what quarter there may be interruption and failure, and in what quarter the vent and success,—a certain and copious supply of slaves to the market, the number for the year '47 being estimated at 60,000. But to bring 60,000 to the coast of Brazil, the calculation is that 100,000 must have been taken from the shores of Africa, that 40,000 must have perished at sea, not taking into account another portion that may have been destroyed before the shipment of their fellow-sufferers.

A most remarkable witness is Mr. Jose Cliffe, M.D., a native of the United States, settled in the Brazil, and for some time engaged in the slave trade.

Mr. Jose Cliffe, it seems, made large profits by the slave trade, and he is said to have filled his pockets to afford a conscience, he felt such a repugnance to the sufferings and destruction of life pertaining to the odious traffic that he abandoned it. Notwithstanding the tardiness of his morality, the postponement of his humanity to his fortunes, Mr. Jose Cliffe is a very shrewd and not an ineloquent witness. What he has seen he describes forcibly, and he has witnessed scenes of the most hideous and sickening nature.

At this moment he pronounces the slave trade the most lucrative one under the sun, and of the counteracting exertions of our gallant squadron, he says, 'They are doing every thing that men can do with the mistaken view which they have of attempting to do an impossibility.'

Mr. Jose Cliffe's account of the sufferings of the slaves on the passage is absolutely sickening. He packed 'like herrings in a barrel,' they suffer from bruises, he states—

'When they are first put on board they do bruise; but afterwards they become so emaciated, and are so tight, that the bruising is very trifling.'

In reply to a question put by Mr. Gladstone, as to the way of feeding the living cargoes packed closely together, lying on their sides, as it were, often on sixteen or eighteen inches deep, Mr. Jose Cliffe naively answered—

'If I were to speak the truth, it would be this: The vessels are so excessively offensive that if [serving out food] perhaps this the greatest punishment to which you can put any person on board. There is some half-naked person whom they generally have almost on purpose for, to pass the food to them, and he is in such a hurry in doing it that those who are nearest to one of the hatchways are more likely to get a double portion of food rather than that he should go round the sides of the vessel, which is so ill ventilated that it produces a sickening effect upon him.'

The witness further explained that though 'the half-naked person, employed on this loathsome duty should help each singly, he does not do it, because the stench is so intolerable.'

'He has to get upon a mass of filth, and almost upon a mass of living bodies at the same time, because they roll out, and take up everything that they can.'

The prisoners far from the hatchway frequently do not get any portion of the rations.

The ships upon their arrival are often in so horribly filthy a state that they are left to rot or to be taken by any who would or could accomplish the cleansing. In some instances convicts are compelled to clean them.

Mr. Cliffe thus describes the state of the prisoners at the end of the voyage:—'The knee bones appear almost like the head of a person; from the arm you may slip your finger and thumb up, the muscular part is gone; it is like mere bone covered with a bit of skin; the abdomen is highly protuberant, it is much distended and very large. A man takes them up in his arms and carries them out of the vessel; they are not capable of walking. They could not stand, even if they were not so emaciated. The muscles have the power of supporting them. The eye has lost its speculation; it has an idiotic appearance—a leaden appearance. It is almost like the eye of a booby fish.'

Of course the interest of the slave is to take all the care for the recovery of the poor creatures, but many are too far gone to rally.

Their sufferings from thirst may be vaguely inferred (imagined it can hardly be) from the fact that a negro will drink a gallon of water a day in his natural condition, and when packed so closely that he cannot turn round unless all the fellow-sufferers turn to him simultaneously, and he is more covered at 120 or 130, their allowance is so small that Mr. Cliffe shrinks from specifying it, 'It is too horrid almost to say.' He has heard that a teacup-full once in three days will support life for twenty or thirty days!

The question is, whether we are suppressing or increasing these horrors. Mr. J. L. Hook, Government Superintendent of Emigration at Sierra Leone, answers the question. Is the slave trade nearer

extinction now than it was before the (blockade) for many stationed on the coast? 'I should say not. He was then asked whether the blockade had diminished the horrors of the trade. His reply is, 'I think, on the contrary, it has very much increased the horrors of the middle passage.'

Mr. J. King, M.D., well acquainted with the African coast, states his opinion that the present system has not conducted to the suppression of the slave trade, and that it never will succeed. He farther states that it has not only failed of its object, but 'has aggravated the sufferings of the slaves to a most incredible extent.'

Captain Forsham, engaged in the African trade, states that the only effect of guarding one part of the coast is to cause the slaves to be removed and carried off to another, and that the squadron cannot prevent the trade.

Captain G. Mansel, R.N., had for some time the command of the squadron. He has therefore had practical experience of what it can do, and what it cannot do, and he cannot be suspected of any disposition to undervalue the service upon which he has been engaged. In answer to the question, Whether any naval force could suppress the trade so long as the demand for supply exists, he replied, 'I am perfectly convinced it would be impossible.'

To Captain Deane's project to blockade the coast by ships at anchor at certain intervals, Captain Mansel remarks, 'If you are to keep upon an extent of coast embracing upwards of 2,000 miles twenty four vessels at anchor, I leave you to judge how much of the coast they will leave unguarded.' Asked whether he had any hesitation in condemning entirely the employment of a marine force for the extinction of the slave trade, he thought it inadvisable, and agreed with Clarkson in his forecast that an increase of the horrors would be the only consequence.

As for the employment of our ships on this worse than abortive duty, Captain Mansel gives his opinion, founded on experience, that it is actually injurious to the service, as he words it, 'The school that can be devised.' There are no vicissitudes of weather to practice the men, it is either a tornado or moderate breezes,—for the tornado, of which there is ample warning, and which does not last more than three hours, all sail is taken in, and for usual weather a reef is never required. Thus it is all idle work. When the crews return to a northern climate, the best men, the best seamen suffer in health, and the rest of the crew, the discipline, too, is impaired, especially by the boat work, which makes the only active part of duty.

Mr. T. B. Horsfall, an African merchant residing at Liverpool, is of opinion that the squadron will never suppress the slave trade, the coast being too extensive.

Mr. T. Thompson, surgeon in the Royal Navy, who has served ten years on the coasts of South America and Africa, is of opinion that the adopted means of prevention tends to increase the trade, stimulating as it does the gambling spirit, which is a prominent characteristic of the African chiefs.

The evidence of Mr. J. Moore, chairman of the Brazilian Association of Liverpool is less positive than the preceding testimonies. He believes that to some extent the squadron interferes obstacles to the slave trade, but he adds that the supply must be almost equal to what it was formerly, and that the trade is still carried on with activity.

Doubtless the squadron does interpose obstacles, but the obstacle is merely local, and the obstacle in one place is more than made up for by the shipments elsewhere to compensate it. The true name for the operation is the diversion of the slave trade, the diversion of it from certain channels to the most convenient for it into others. The unhappy slaves being the sufferers by the change; so that it is a mere local diversion, with substantial aggravation. As her Majesty's ship displaces so much water by her bulk below the line of flotation, so her presence on the African coast displaces a certain portion of the slave traffic, moving it elsewhere, but no more suppressing it than the ship suppresses a drop of the sea.

We shall conclude with the evidence of Captain Stophard, of the royal navy, who lately commanded H. M. S. *Pearl* on Brazil station.

He is asked whether, as a naval officer, he is of opinion that the British squadron will ever extinguish the slave trade? His emphatic reply is 'Never.' Without much experience of his own in the slave trade, he has learnt from the experience of brother officers the utter hopelessness of the attempt. He was next asked whether the vigilance of the squadron caused any of the cruelties practiced, his answer was in the affirmative, the vessel being more crowded in consequence of the blockade system.

A moment's reflection will show, indeed, that this must be the case. As one vessel of four or five brought to port will cover the loss of the rest by seizure, it becomes the obvious policy of the slave to divide his ventures as much as possible, and he will prefer using five small vessels to using one large ship, and he will then crowd as many prisoners as can be crammed together into each of the small craft.

Mr. Cliffe states that one vessel of seven tons crossed the Atlantic with thirty-nine slaves on board. A vessel of this size, carrying the size of the toys that sail matches on Chelsea beach. This result was distinctly foreseen by the Duke of Wellington, by Lord John Russell, by Mr. Clarkson, by Sir F. Buxton; and yet the system fraught with consequences antagonistic to the object has been adopted and is persevered in, notwithstanding its cruel miscarriage and enormous cost to the country.

We may be told that it is to some paltry extent protective for the West Indies, as it raises the price of slaves in Cuba; but for the moment admitting this point, which is far from certain, it is to be endured that a protection is to be compassed for the West Indies at the price of all the increased horrors practiced both on land and sea on the unhappy negro captives whose protection against the worst wrongs we profess to have so much at heart, and undoubtedly have very heavily at pocket? To revive the slave trade legally would be less inhuman, than to augment all the barbarities of it in order to compass an indirect protection of our Colonies.

If the evidence to which we have referred that of nine witnesses out of fourteen examined by the Committee showed merely that the blockade system had failed to put down or materially check the slave trade, the continuance of it (at a charge of several millions a year, and at a matter with much suffering to those employed in the service, would be a very considerable piece of Quixotism; but it becomes far worse and morally criminal, when it appears that our mistaken humanity is augmenting all the horrors it is intended to repress, that we are both enlarging the scale of the traffic, and doubling the intensity of its cruelties.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HERO CHARLES BROWN.

Charles stated to us that he was eighteen years old last spring; that from the first year of his life he was deterred from having his liberty. A free life he was deterred from by telling his master that he was about to run away. The first thing he knew of this was, that six men and his master came on him as he was hauling plank with a yoke of oxen; he saw by their looks that something was wrong. He continued to work until his master told him to come and lift a plank that lay near him, and as he stooped down to lift it, his master clapped his hand on the shoulder; he looked at his master and said, 'What have I done?' He thought of fighting them for a moment, even the whole six, but immediately concluding that it was imprudent, he resolved to submit; He was then tied with ropes, and put into the smoke house. He happened to have a knife in his pocket, and by it succeeded in cutting the ropes, and by looking through a crack in the wall saw into the window of his master's house, and discovering his master shaving himself, which he supposed was a sign that he was making ready to go off and sell him. He then said to himself, 'now or never, something must be done for myself—liberty or death.' An old axe was lying in the smoke house, he took it up, and with it split the door post, drew the staple, and threw open the door, and took to his heels.

Being about noon and three of the men still there, so that he ran but a few rods till two men were after him, one on foot and one on horseback. He outran the footman and beat the horseman off

with the axe. In this way he ran about two miles, when he saw a woods into which he went, and his pursuers disappeared. He threw the axe into a stream over which he passed, and ran on to a plantation where his little brother lived, met him in the middle of a field leading a horse by a halter; seized the horse, mounted him and made towards the bars; he then discovered his pursuers waiting for him, and wheeled, crossed the field, over the fence, and into the road. Galliped the horse at full speed for nine miles, when looking back he saw his two pursuers on horseback coming up, and his horse was beginning to flag, he discovered that they were gaining on him, he sprang from the horse, took to the woods and got clear of his pursuers. Night came on, and he determined to steer his way to where his half brother Garret Harris was. Never had he been there, but knew on what side of the creek he lived, the distance being about twenty-five miles took two or three nights to reach it, keeping along the creek. No shoes, no hat, no other clothes on him except his shirt and trousers. Spent more than half his time taking thorns out of his feet, sometimes using one thorn to dig out another. One night it was so cold that his toes would have frozen had it not been for a pair of old gloves he drew from them. When he got to the place where his brother lived he kept hid until the second night.

His pursuers had been there two days before him, and hunted all the country round, and concluded that he had run himself to death, and was laying dead some place in the woods. His brother Garret thought in his mind that Charles was not dead, he went into the meadow and walked about in it, hoping Charles might see him and come to him, which he did, knowing him, as he said, 'by his dodge,' and came to him. Charles hid for three or four nights, until he obtained some clothing, and some food, and then he started with Garret and Anthony Hollingsworth for the North, steering by the North Star. Two weeks afterwards they came to Foulton. Our whole town and county were kind to them with the exception of a few heartless cyphers.

Many anecdotes are told by them as to the way they obtained food, by robbing spring-houses, taking chickens, pigs, and turkeys. One night the owner of a spring house came into it when Charles was there, he stood up close in the corner and being of the right colour was not observed, and got something to eat.

He says the slaves they stealing food no crime, but they abhor robbery. After he had been here a good while, with some reluctance he told a story of robbing a woman of a loaf of bread and some apples, under the following circumstances: Being for a day or two in a state of starvation, and having a trifle of money, they thought of robbing a woman, and by some food. Charles went to a good-looking farm, saw the men working in a field at a distance, observed the woman go into the kitchen, went to the door and knocked—no one answering or appearing, he went to the door of the dining-room, and saw a table set for dinner; a fine loaf of bread and a good many apples were on the table.

He sat down awhile, (still knocking) about half an hour; at last he rose, took up the loaf, filled his bosom with apples, and ran off. He had gone but a few rods, when a woman and three dogs followed him, and the dogs ran him clear to the woods where his companions were, they got scared and ran away too, but he held on to the bread and apples until the scare was over; about three miles from the house they stopped and ate a fine meal.

Charles and his brother remained in the county until after harvest, and spent their leisure hours in trying to learn to read. One of them can now read in the Bible, and Charles can spell in four syllables, but Garret being twenty years old, despaired of learning. One night after harvest, between dark and bed time, Charles appeared in town; and it was said that he was going back to Virginia. In the morning, at his high school, he took him in, although he was not a scholar, and he was said to be a free man, until he saw that all hopes of escape were gone, and he being heavily ironed, he told them that he was a slave to Van Meeter, of Hardy county, Virginia, the news was sent to his master, and in a few days he came there. Going into the prison he said, 'Well Charles how do you feel?' 'Very tired mass, with these irons on.' 'Well, Charles, I feel very tired too, having rode very hard.' He told his story about freedom, and that he was going back to his master, but they had caught him and put him here, but if his master would take him back now, he would serve him and do what was right. Van Meeter replied, 'Charles, this may all be true, and you may perhaps be a good boy, but I cannot trust you back, you know too much. And in a few days he was sold for \$300 to a dealer named Brady, who put fetters on him, and carried him into Virginia, about 25 or 30 miles from where he had been raised, to his own house. He did not put him in with his drove of slaves, but put him up in his garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, and handcuffed him. He continued there until the second night, when, by the use of a long pole in the garret, he drew an drawing-knife to him, and sawed off a link of the chain, and he was free, but could not get off the hand-cuffs; with the pole and some old harness lying in the garret, he made a rope, by which he descended from a window (handcuffs on) to the ground, and escaped, running five miles that night, having no clothes, hat, nor shoes on, all his good clothes having been taken down stairs. Travelling at night in this condition, he went on to Hardy county, near the residence of his old master. One day, having made a hole in the top of a haystack, he lay in it watching the slaves at work around him, had nothing to eat for two or three days but raw roasting ears.

He then hid in the rocks two or three nights, and saw a number of his old comrades slaves. He went to see his mother one night, she would not let him come into the house for fear, he talked through the window to him about 15 minutes, charging him to be clear off, and never be seen in that country again; it was known he was thereabouts, and they, [the patriarchs] were out to take or murder him. On the fourth night he took to the Allegheny mountains, saying that 'the negro-hunt had become too hot on both sides of the river,' and so he cleared himself.

He returned to this country after an absence of about five weeks, worn down and emaciated, lean, thin, and almost naked, and suffering by a bowel complaint. Refitted a little by the humane poor among us, he went to work among the neighbours, and called to see his brother Garret at the old cabin, occasionally trying to learn to read, and saying he was determined to go to school next winter.

The last of September rolled on, and a certain Joseph Pollock, son-in-law to one of the Van Meeters, came to town, as was already stated in the *Clarion*, and acknowledged that this story of the adventure of Charles was true; all about his imprisonment in the jail of Cumberland, his sufferings in Virginia, sale to the flesh-monger Brady, and his escape from him, was all true, and that Charles was a truth-telling young man. Poor fellow, he is of a cheerful mind and a courageous heart, and his needs is moral culture to make him a much superior man to those who, in the darkness of night, stole him and sold him again into bondage. They are dead and damned men according to the law of our Eternal God, only waiting (unless they repent) for the execution of his righteous vengeance.—And we will

know what we are saying: See Exodus xxxi, 16. Deuteronomy xxiv, 7. 1 Timothy, i, 10. Charles's soul was so imbued with the love of liberty, that he has often said that he would willingly spend the last drop of his blood for the liberty of the slaves.

One day when Charles and Garret (half brothers) were together, a gentleman asked them if they had ever seen their fathers? They looked strangely upon each other, and laughing, replied they had seen each other, and laughing, replied they had seen each other who was said were their fathers, but they had both run off some years ago. These are the customs and habits of slave countries.

Notwithstanding they have been raised to maturity without being able to read a single verse of the Holy Scriptures, unlike multitudes of men and boys in our streets, not one of them, it is said, have been known to blaspheme the name of their Maker or Redeemer since they came into the world.

The last we heard of this heroic child of nature was, that he passed through Strongtown, East 16 or 18 miles, in the custody of the man-thieves, chained to an old horse that would make good wolf-bait, whistling along 'to keep his courage up.' He told that he was going to his old master, who was not a very bad sort of an infidel, but a very great coward.—*Clarion of Freedom.*

The following three advertisements are specimens of the condition in which that class is held at the South,—without regard to colour—which, according to Mr. Calhoun, were never 'created,' and most of whom would certainly have been fortunate had they never been born. The first two are from the St. Louis Republican, and the last from a Georgia paper.

NEGROES WANTED AND BOARDED.
The highest cash price paid for young likely negroes, at 104 Locust street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining Girard's stables.
N. B.—Our house will be well secured, and afford all the advantages of a jail, surrounded by walls, and a basement cell in it.
WHITE & TOOLY.

\$100 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber, living in Lexington, Mo. on Sunday, the 23d of April, a negro man, named ADRIAN, about 23 years old. Said boy is a bright mulatto, wears his hair long; had on when he left, black pants, grey jeans coat, black gaiter hat; no clothes with him except a pair of shoes, and no shoes recollected except one large scar in one of his hands, occasioned by his hand being caught in the machinery of a steam mill. The scar is still fresh in his hand. He was raised in St. Louis by Mr. Gabriel Paul, and it is thought that he is making his way for that place. Will give the above reward for said boy if taken up out of the State, or fifty dollars if taken up within the County or twenty-five dollars if taken in the city, AND DELIVERED TO ME IN LEXINGTON, DEAD OR ALIVE.
mo23t THOS. HINKLE.

\$25 REWARD.—Run away on the 11th of June, WASHINGTON, a bright mulatto, about 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, has lost one of his upper front teeth, blue eyes, usually wears whiskers, and has a down-cast look when spoken to, but he is of very bright complexion, he may attempt to pass for a white man.
I will pay the above reward for his delivery at my plantation, or ten dollars for his confinement in any jail in the State, and fifty dollars for evidence that will convict any white person, or persons, for harbouring him.
M. W. GRACEY.
MACON, MARENGO Co. July 11, 1848. 154t

Pro-Slavery.
A VOICE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.
The following letter, which we received yesterday morning, with the Charleston post mark, may be a genuine expression of opinion, or it may not. We are inclined to think that under all this appearance of idle chatter, there is much of the real feeling of the slaveholding States, and therefore publish it for the special benefit of all pro-slavery men, here and elsewhere.
We offer no apology for the language used by our Southern correspondents, since—as we are informed—these are the feelings which pervade the slaveholding States, and are common in the highest circles of the South, helping materially to make up the parlour small-talk of fashionable life in that refined community of 'peculiar institutions.'—N. Y. Globe.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 5, 1848.
DEAR SIR:—In the midst of your zeal to head us off from progress in our peculiar institutions, do you not remember how you, as Democrats, have heretofore stood as a bulwark against your fanatical neighbours in their attacks on our rights to property in animals, although they are in the shape of human beings of distinct and infinitely inferior races? Although you have afforded us ninety-nine favours, will you deny us the one hundredth? We have been accused, by the Abolitionists, of being selfish, and so long as we are so selfishly minded, we have no right to concern ourselves about our domestic affairs. Although we of the South were the first to advocate a high tariff to protect home industry, yet as soon as we perceived that the Yankees were building splendid mansions at our expense, we kicked at their insolence; and when they were building up a navy, we sided with them, we have not at any time asked of Congress any special protection, having the Constitution all on our side. By our union among ourselves, and the assistance of our Northern Democratic friends, we have been enabled to prosper with our home industry, and to extend our rights and territory to Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and Texas; but, we are ALARMED AT THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES!

It is true that we shall not be cramped for room for fifty years, yet it is useless, under the circumstances in which we are placed, to deny that we are deeply engaged in the free trade of a peculiar kind of wool; and to secure an extensive sale for our productions, we claim the same right of an unrestricted market for them as the Yankees claim for their cotton fabrics.

You will perhaps ask, 'what species of wool do you grow?' Well, it is not merino! We grow mingo, congo, and several other species, but that mixed with straight, white, fine fibre does best. We are at much expense in importing and hiring white backs from the North and from Europe, and we therefore hope that Congress will permit us to trade freely with the North, especially as we ask no other protection to our home industry. Now, as we of the South are too high minded to ask a quid without a quo, as an inducement for you to assist us with your influence in Congress to permit us to trade with New Mexico and Upper California, and to introduce our staple goods to the market of the North, we are prepared to give you an extra price for a few hundred pounds of pure white rams, bearing fine, long and straight staples. Those that are usually offered here are not of the best description for mixing and improving the black, curly and knotty fleeces of our black ewes. You will, I perceive that, as your best mixed breed will bring from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than the unimproved at the Southwest and West, from the principal growing districts, we are exceedingly anxious to have our rights secured on LET ALONE.

If you do not consent to our reasonable demands, we will give up the idea of the log to that he can beat Taylor off one rod, and kick Van off the other. Your high minded, humble servants,
MANY PLANTERS AND GROWERS.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.
The editor of the 'Southerner,' a weekly political paper published in Richmond, Va. represents that slaveholders in the Old Dominion are ready to unite on any general plan to abolish Slavery on any terms! Hear him.

'It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of riding the State of Slavery; and after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views will be embodied in such form as to startle the South. We speak understandingly. We have, within the last two years, conversed with more than five hundred slaveholders of the South; and four hundred and fifty out of the five hundred expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish Slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanaticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the place of Cass in the midst of the Virginia people has been no longer reliable on this question. When the slave, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Maryland will also go, and North Carolina

and Kentucky will follow next. This will surround the extreme South with free States; and when that day comes, and it will not be very long, we would just as leave own a parcel of wild turkeys as so many slaves. We may continue this subject in our next, certainly, we shall further consider it.'

Editors at the North and Northwest are copying the above article and exulting over it; but they are a little too hasty. They should compare the assertion of the editor of the 'Southerner' with the action of the Virginia General Assembly on the subject of the *Wilmot Proviso*. The members of the Assembly came fresh from the people, and knew their sentiments on the subject much better than the editor of the 'Southerner,' who has never thought of negating Slavery as a thing only to be tolerated, and that only if it is possible to get rid of it. He has never, we believe, mingled much with slaveholders out of Richmond. We have the best reasons to know that the great mass of slaveholders in Virginia are as strenuous in defending Slavery as any slaveholder in the 'extreme South.' We are sorry to see our young friends of the Southern side to encourage Abolitionists, by such representations, in their untimely crusade against Slavery. We fear his own speculations are too deeply tinged with the Anti-Slavery hue. If so, this will account for the colouring he has given to the views of Virginia slaveholders. Like other political editors, he probably represents things as he wishes them to be. We have entire confidence in his readiness to ride the South of Slavery on any terms. But the *Bay of Truth* (as we would call it) Slavery is destined to exist to the end of time, despite the predictions and machinations of false philanthropists. We express our views with the more freedom, as we have aided in circulating specimens of the 'Southerner' in Georgia.—(Penfield, Geo.) *Christian Index.*

NEW PLANS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF MEXICO AND CUBA.
We give in another part of to-day's paper, an article from the *National Intelligencer*, headed 'New Schemes of Conquest and Annexation of Territory,' in which it is said that a scheme is on foot to annex the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande to the United States, that General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general council, to make the final arrangements. A few days since, we published an article from a New Orleans paper, giving some particulars of a contemplated insurrection against Spanish authority in Cuba, and having for its object the ultimate annexation of that beautiful island to the United States. Thus we have whisperings and rumours of more annexation, the increase of territory, and more expansion of the American system of Government, and its attendant blessings.

The *Intelligencer* makes a great 'pothole' about the contemplated invasion and future annexation of the Mexican provinces, bordering on the Rio Grande, and declares much about national honour and national justice—as if it were not in the nature of the new territory, whether or later, the republics of the North would overrun the whole of Mexico, and we may add, Cuba, too, before many years. If the inhabitants of those provinces are convinced, as we believe they are, that as an integral portion of the Mexican Confederacy, they will never be free from trouble, disquiet, and disorder, but be subject, continually, to all the calamities that ensue from revolutions, insurrections, and emutes, concocted by military chieftains for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the State, and believe that by annexing themselves to the United States, they would be more secure, more quiet, that their lives and their property would be better protected, and that they would be at liberty to develop the great agricultural and mineral resources of their country, which they cannot do now, we cannot see but that they have a perfect right to do so, and to secure all the assistance within their reach they can. If General Shields and five thousand Americans, choose to go to those provinces, and identify themselves with such a cause, they absolve themselves from all right of protection from their own Government, and will sink or swim with the movement in which they have enlisted. Such being our views, we do not see any reason for making such a scurrilous outcry about the matter. If those provinces succeed in establishing their independence, and their independence as a separate republic be recognized by the leading nations of the world, they will have a perfect right, as Texas had, to seek annexation to the United States; and if those rumours are true, such will, in all probability, be the ultimate result. If the whole of Mexico, as appears to be probable, sooner or later, falls into our hands, we would be as good as masters of the whole of it.

It may be possible that this expedition of Gen. Shields may have been suggested, and is about to be undertaken, in consequence of the difficulties in the midst of which Congress is placed, in reference to the extension, or non-extension, of Slavery into the new territory. Certain it is, that if successful, it would, in connection with the annexation of Cuba, bring about an equilibrium—a balance of interests on the Slavery matter, that would be attended with good results. Our mechanics and labouring people are the slaves of a state of society which reduces them to a condition of servitude as low as that of the negroes of the South. They are not identified with the soil, nor, when out of employment, do they have any resource on which they can depend for assistance, or means with which to support themselves and families. They are the victims of competition. When work or employment is abundant, they make out to get a scanty subsistence; when the times are dull and employment scarce, they are perfectly free to starve. Such is not the case with the coloured slaves of the South. They are not identified with the soil which they cultivate, they have a claim upon it as well as their masters for their support; and they are not at liberty to procreate as rapidly as the white slaves of the North are, which is a consideration of much consequence under the circumstances. They will not increase so much as to enroach on the means of subsistence.

Again, in Mexico, there is a species of Slavery, or human servitude, which, in whatever light it may be viewed, is nothing but Slavery. We mean the system of Peonism, by which a creditor is allowed to hold a perpetual mortgage on the labour of the debtor, until the amount of his debt is paid. Under this system, which is upheld and recognized by the laws of that country, and is a municipal and peculiar institution, as fully as the system of negro Slavery in the Southern States and in the island of Cuba, a labourer who becomes indebted to his master is seldom or ever released from his Slavery. It is the interest of the master to keep him in debt, and in debt and in servitude he remains during the term of his natural life. It is mockery to call such a system by any other than human Slavery.

Slavery thus existing, in one form or another in the North, as well as in the South—in Mexico, as well as in Cuba—if more of Mexican territory and the island of Cuba were annexed to the United States, the consequence might probably be a balance, or equilibrium, between those different species of servitude, which would be satisfactory to the advocates of each. There would in such case, be no need of Wilmot provisos, or anything else of the kind. Each section of the country would be satisfied, and the rights of each would be protected.

We see no use in making an outcry about the further examination of Mexican territory, or even of Cuba. The Spanish race, on this continent, are destined to be displaced by the Anglo-Saxon; and come the day will, when the territory which they occupy will be tilted, and its resources developed, by the bone and muscle of the United States.—*New York Herald.*

to find that our letter of 1846, in which we deemed it our duty to address you, on the subject of American Slavery, a remonstrance intended to be no less friendly than faithful, has given you such deep, but as we answer groundless, and certainly unintentional offence, that you have determined, in future, to exclude the subject altogether from our fraternal correspondence. We trust the determination, which appears to us hasty, and was probably formed under feelings of considerable excitement, will not be persisted in by your venerable Assembly; but that, on reconsidering the whole case, you will admit it to be mutually your duty and ours to 'hear' and to 'address' the word of exhortation. We are the more confirmed in this hope, because in a former letter you frankly, and we are satisfied truly, assure us that there was no disposition, on your part, to repel the counsel of brethren abroad, or evade responsibility and discussion at home on this momentous question of Slavery, and that you are not contented to slumber amidst the evils connected with Slavery, nor to shun investigation of your duty to the bottom. In the spirit of these statements we cordially acquiesce, and, indeed, the principle of reciprocal faithfulness which indisposes us to the maintenance of righteous and profitable intercourse between churches; for were you and we to hold towards each other the language of unmixed panegyric, or even to abstain from expostulation when truth and conscience demanded plain dealing, our conduct, we apprehend, would be at once most injurious to one another, and most offensive to the great God of Zion. God forbid that we should, as you have yourselves the sole exercise of a wholesome and kindly co-operation over the church with which we correspond; on the contrary, we have uniformly professed our entire willingness to receive the word of remonstrance, and in particular, we desire to thank our American brethren, and be humbled before God, for our cultural mission, in the work of evangelizing the Roman Catholic population of Ireland.

We have carefully reviewed our letter of last year, attending particularly to those statements which might be supposed most calculated to impart to your reply a somewhat unbrotherly tone, and we must candidly confess we see no cause for modifying a single sentiment, or departing one iota from the strong testimony which we have conscientiously borne. Slavery, rooted in the heart of the system, a perfect hatred, as it existed in our own West India Islands, and our opposition only ceased with the death of Slavery there; nor can we view it with greater complacency, as it converts free America into a foul misnomer, and forms a dark and deadly stain on the escutcheon of evangelical Presbyterianism. At the same time we know we are comparatively powerless to remove the evil, and, to say the

... as the representative of the Independent Democrats of New Hampshire. As he accepted the nomi-

adopt as their own the previous nomination of the Independent Democrats, so we presume, he will readily and gladly withdraw his name now that a nomination is made by a Convention whose platform covers the ground which he and his New Hampshire friends have hitherto occupied. Notwithstanding the recent proclamation of the American Anti-Slavery Society, we have too much confidence in his good judgment, and honest purpose, to suppose that he will not give the weight of his influence, and his undivided efforts to elect the Nominees of the Free-Land-Men.

We hope, next week, to lay before our readers some of the speeches made at Buffalo.

PRO SLAVERY RIOT AT NEWARK.—We learn incidentally that a riot occurred in Newark, a few evenings since at an Anti-Slavery meeting held in Clarkson Hall. The windows were broken, the benches destroyed, the office broken into, and a number of Anti-Slavery publications stolen. We hope the thieves will make a good use of them. No particulars have reached us, but we presume the disturbance is a continuance of the difficulty reported by a correspondent at Newark in the *Standard* some two or three weeks since. We regret that he has not sent a farther report.

THE AMISTAD CASE.—The demand of Ruiz and Monter, the Cuban pirates, upon the Government of the United States for the payment of \$50,000 for the noble fellows of the *Amistad*, has been again rejected by the late Congress. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. The U. S. Congress, however, will yet pay the money for these men as slaves, whom a U. S. Court declared to be free men, should we have a Cass or Taylor administration, and the claimants are persevering.

Our neighbour Robinson has got out a new and very good political caricature, representing Van Buren astride a Buffalo which is leaping Salt river, tossing Taylor one way with his horns, and kicking Cass another way with his heels.

Hon. J. CAWVELL, M. C., from Ohio will accept our thanks for a copy of his sound and excellent speech on Slavery in the District of Columbia.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.—Perhaps we owe our reader an apology for the publication of the long communication on our 4th Page, which however well written, and sound it may be—on that point we have nothing to say—is foreign to the purpose of this journal. Having however, inadvertently admitted a communication stating certain facts of an opposite character, which we supposed would trouble nobody, or call forth a rejoinder, we are bound in common fairness to permit a reply. The discussion ends here.

We need not, we presume, call attention to the article on our 1st Page from the *New York Herald* called forth by a rumor of a recent abortive attempt at revolution in Cuba. The *Herald* is good evidence that the slave power will not be contented with the extension of Slavery into California and New Mexico.

Congressional.

Debate in the Senate—The Oregon Bill—Speech of Mr. Webster.

By the reports of the recent debates in the Senate, we observe that Mr. Webster has at last thought it worth while to make himself heard on the great question, which, for all that he did about it might have been settled in favour of Slavery a month ago. The 'thunder' of the Great Daniel, however, is heard this time, luckily before the curtain falls, though without producing the effect that was intended. The amendment against which he contended, and for the soundest reasons as he shows in his speech, was passed by a large vote in its favour. It provides that the line of the Missouri Compromise shall be applied to Oregon as follows:

"That the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, known as the Missouri Compromise line, as defined by the eighth section of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories,' approved March 6, 1820, be, and the same is hereby declared to extend to the Pacific Ocean; and the said eighth section, together with the Compromise therein effected, is hereby revived and declared to be in full force and binding for the future organization of the territories of the United States, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted."

Mr. Webster exposed this new 'dodge' on the part of the slaveholders, as an attempt to obtain an acknowledgment of the right of establishing Slavery in all Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. He further said:—

"I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitation of great interests, against all complaints, against all compromise."

The Bill was finally passed and sent back to the House with certain amendments, the most important of which was that referred to in the following debate. The House however rejected it by a vote of 121 yeas to 85 yeas. So Oregon is as far from having a Government as she was a month ago.

Since the above was in type the Yeas and Nays in the House on the Senate's Amendment have been received and the only yeas from the Free States—which was virtually a vote to extend Slavery South of 36 deg. 30 min. were:

NEW YORK.—A. Birdsall of Broome.
PENNSYLVANIA.—R. Broadhead, C. Brown, C. J. Ingersoll.

And the only nay was that of J. W. Houston of Delaware.

On the 12th inst, the Bill was returned to the Senate, and an interesting debate ensued on a motion of Mr. Benton that the Senate recede from its amendment. Mr. Calhoun declared that the question was one of vital importance to the South—far more so than the Union of the States. He concluded an excited speech, by declaring that he felt no solicitude regarding the Missouri Compromise; the Senate, he said, might do as they pleased with it; the South would act for herself.

The debate was participated in by several other Senators, and among them Gen. Houston of Texas, who advocated Mr. Benton's motion, and declared that though he would defend the rights of the South, he would not carry a crusade to Puget's sound for the extension of Slavery. He was accused by Southern Senators with being treacherous to the South, which charge he repelled indignantly, though he gave an evasive answer to a question as to what his course would be in case of the application of the Wilmot Proviso to California and New Mexico. The honourable Senator from Texas is evidently not a Disunionist. Mr. Benton to the repeated assertion, that the Union would be endangered unless this Bill was passed in such a form as to satisfy the South, said:

"Sir, it's all fusion! fusion! Sir! It is all sound and fury, signifying nothing. Philosophers tell us, sir, that a pebble, dropped in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, will agitate the waters on the shores of China. It would agitate the waters on the shores of China. It would be a small agitation, it is true sir; but it would be a storm, a tornado, compared to the agitation now threatened to this Union. Considering all these threats of disunion as puerile and preposterous, I move, sir, that the Senate recede from its amendment."

While we are writing, the new House arrived, that the Senate finally passed the Oregon Bill, on Sunday morning, as it came from the House,—that is by leaving out the Missouri Compromise amendment—a vote of 29 yeas to 25 nays. All of the Senators from the Free States, who were present, and Spruance of Delaware, Benton of Missouri, and Houston of Texas, voted to recede from the amendment, and pass the Bill. The negative vote was entirely from the slave States. So Oregon is to be Free Soil for Free men, and though in the nature of things it could be nothing else, yet it may be recorded as a triumph of the Free States that the assertion of a principle the right of the slaveholders to territory South of 36 deg. 30 min. for the extension of Slavery, was not admitted in the Bill. The debate was an excited one, and Mr. Web-

ster is reported to have made a strong speech. During the final debate on the Bill in the Senate, a violent quarrel took place between Messrs. Benton and Butler, the latter having accused the former, as was supposed, of having violated the seal of secrecy when the Senate had been, on some former occasion, in session with closed doors. Mr. Benton gave the lie in return, in very offensive language, the parties were with difficulty kept from coming to blows.

Both Houses finally adjourned on Monday at 12 o'clock. Mr. President Polk signed the Oregon Bill but wrote a Message since Congress adjourned, giving his reasons for so doing. He did not feel at liberty to withhold his sanction to the Bill; inasmuch as the southern line of Oregon is some hundreds of miles North of 36 deg. 30 min. 'Had it,' he says, embraced Territories south of that Compromise, the question presented for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corresponded with my convictions."

Domestic Correspondence.

Letter from Samuel J. May,--The Buffalo Convention.

BUFFALO, August 4th, 1848.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have been almost carried away by the enthusiasm of the thousands, from all parts of our country north of Mason's & Dixon's line, by whom I have been surrounded the last three days. Could we have seen such a movement of the political world five or ten years after the Anti-Slavery agitation was commenced, we should have said 'it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.' Most of the time that I was able to be in the Convention, it seemed as if I were in an Anti-Slavery meeting; or would have so seemed had I not missed the faces, that I have been most accustomed to see on such occasions. A great deal of high Anti-Slavery thought, and deep Anti-Slavery feeling was expressed by many of the speakers; and I observed that the highest thought and the deepest feeling received the heartiest response from the Mass. I am persuaded that the people are far in advance of their leaders; and would espouse much more Anti-Slavery truth than they give them.

But the leaders spoke and acted like emancipated men. They had broken away from the thralldom of party and seemed to be rejoicing themselves in a free freedom of speech and an untrammelled regard for the rights of humanity. I shall send you herewith what is called a full report made by Mr. Oliver Dyer and his assistants. But it does not contain a tithing of what was said. Some of the best speeches were made at the informal meetings, of which no report was even attempted. So that no one who was not here, can ever know a tenth part of the good things that were said for Man and Liberty.

The report, though it purports to be photographic, is far from accurate. If I may judge from the transcript it gives of the little, which I said, it is very far from correct. But it could hardly be otherwise. The crowd was so dense, especially upon and around the platform, that the reporters had scarcely room to move their limbs, and the heat was so intense that they were continually obliged to use their handkerchiefs to catch the perspiration from their brows, instead of their pens to record the words that were continually coming (often in copious streams) from the different speakers, that followed each other in quick succession. Frederick Douglass was repeatedly called for, both at the regular and informal meetings; but he was unable to speak, excepting a few sentences on account of the state of his voice.

The most important part of the doings of this Convention you have as accurately as we received it—the Report of the large Committee on Resolutions with B. F. Butler as Chairman. This is to be taken as the platform of the new political party, now formed. It was received with uproarious, deafening applause. Three times three, three times three, and three times three again; hats and handkerchiefs whirling all over that vast concourse of upturned and happy faces, in concert with the huzzas that were coming, like, the rush of many waters, from their united voices.

You and I, of course, shall miss from this *expose* of principles, many things that we deem essential to a just regard for humanity, and to the basis of a true Government. Still it seems to me a mighty stride beyond the position of either of the other political parties. And, as such, ought to be hailed by all lovers of humanity as an evidence of progression in the political world.

The nominations, as you will see, were made by the Convention of Delegates, a body amounting to five hundred and twenty or thirty men, sent in a certain proportion, from all the States represented. None but themselves were admitted to their meeting; and no reporter was there to record the statements, appeals and arguments, by which that body was brought, as we are told, to make the nominations with entire unanimity. I have been assured by several of the members, that there was the utmost courtesy and fairness in the department of the different parties, that were brought together there to harmonize, if they could. Certainly these graces were very noticeable in the Mass Convention; and wherever I heard gentlemen of different parties conversing together, the only wish I heard expressed was to get a broad and deep platform; and then the best men that could be obtained to stand upon it before the nation, at the coming election. The Barnburners assumed nothing to themselves, because of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by their Ulster Convention. I am told a letter was read from him, in which he placed himself entirely at the disposal of this body; and exonerated his partisans from all obligations to press his claims.

Soon after the Convention of Delegates came together, I am told, the friends of Mr. McLean communicated a letter from him, declaring his determination not to be considered as a candidate for the nomination. Mr. Giddings, whose name had been frequently heard as a probable nominee, made known his wish not to be thought of as an aspirant to that honour. Mr. Wilmot did the same. This relieved the Convention from the influence which their contending claims might otherwise have had upon the choice, and at the first ballot Mr. Van Buren received a majority of votes in his favour. It was then moved that he be nominated by acclamation; and this was done. The same course was pursued respecting the Vice President; and Mr. Charles F. Adams was placed in nomination with the same unanimity.

I have not yet heard what assurances were received from Mr. Van Buren, or were given by his political confidants, that he would be true to the principles avowed by this new Liberty Party; nor do I foresee how he can reconcile his old opinions and conduct with the doctrines which his new friends call upon him to avow and pursue. His letter to the Ulster Convention seems to me to imply a continued approval of his course, when in the Presidential chair, not excepting (for he does not except) his declarations touching Slavery in the District of Columbia—his sanction given to a violation of the United States Mail—and the steps he took with reference to the Amistad Captives. If he still thinks that what he then did, or proposed to do, in those several respects, was right in itself, or required by the Compromises of the Constitution, I see not how he can in good faith adopt all the principles announced in the fundamental Resolutions of this Convention, and govern himself accordingly. But we shall see what we shall see, and hear what we shall hear. He may satisfy many, that the conduct of his Administration, touching the enslaved in our country, was required by the Constitution as he then interpreted it; but he can never satisfy me that it was righteous or humane. And a man who could do as he did, cannot have my confidence.

Let not however, those Whigs who mean to vote for Gen. Taylor, taunt with inconsistency those who have given to their adhesion to the Nominee of this Convention; for there never was a set of men so egregiously stultified themselves as those Whigs of the North will do, who vote for General Taylor.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL J. MAY.

Letter from Norristown,--Meeting of the E. F. A. S. Society.

NORRISTOWN, 11th August, 1848.

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society has just closed its session. It was held, in accordance with an arrangement entered into last year, in the Baptist church in this village. For the privilege of occupying this house, we pay the sum of forty-five dollars annually, or fifteen dollars a day—the Convention usually continuing its sessions three days. That there is no duty less grateful than the censuring of those with whom we are connected in any friendly way, in the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, none realize so fully as those who feel bound to inflict such censure, and it is with reluctance that I here express what I believe to be the sentiment of a great majority of the members of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, that a truly Christian church would have been glad to grant the house in which it worshipped for an Anti-Slavery Convention, without price, under the conviction that in so doing, it would only be labouring for the advancement of principles which are an integral and very important part of Christianity, and without the success of which, the religion of Christ can never triumph. The pastor of the congregation, Mr. Hutchins, attended our meetings throughout, and is, I believe, as thorough an Abolitionist as a man can be who continues his connection with a Church that fellowship slaveholders, and who still consents to support a Government into the very essence of which the principle of Slavery is thoroughly incorporated.

This year, for the first time, the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania have had the pleasure of listening to Parker Pillsbury, who was invited by our Executive Committee to come on for the special purpose of attending this Convention. I need not say to you that he was at once welcomed to all hearts. The opinion has been expressed by many of the oldest and staunchest Abolitionists in this region, that no speaker from abroad has ever entered this field whose sentiments met with a more candid response from the Anti-Slavery men and women of Pennsylvania. His calm earnestness and impressive energy united to the clearness of his logic, certainly rendered him one of the most efficient speakers we have ever had among us. He remains a few days in this region, and we should only be too glad to keep him longer.

Much curiosity was felt to hear William W. Brown, and I can safely say that none were disappointed as to his ability. The testimony of men of the class to which he belongs is especially desirable, and is certainly more sought after by those who are not completely identified with the cause, than that of any others. His remarks on a resolution introduced on the last day of the Convention, affirming that the Southern slave was influenced to bear his many wrongs without resistance, in the hope, ill defined though it might be, that the Anti-Slavery agitation would ultimately effect his deliverance, were especially instructive, coming, as they did, from one who had had better opportunities than any individual present for forming a just opinion upon the subject. He expressed the decided opinion that, as a general thing, such influence was felt but faintly, and declared that it was altogether inadequate to such a result among a class like that of the slave population of the South, who were imbruted, branded, maimed, and sundered from each other forever at the pleasure of their oppressors.

A resolution was introduced by the business committee, referring to the case of Drayton and Sayres, of the schooner *Pearl*, in which an allusion was made to the diabolical persecution of these noble men by those who have entered suit against them. This resolution offered to our friend James N. Buffum an opportunity of laying before the meeting some interesting facts concerning the treatment those men are receiving in prison—facts elicited during a recent visit which he made to Washington for the purpose of seeing them. He stated that the prisoners are allowed but two meals daily, and have been but recently provided with beds of any kind whatever—that even their provision was made by their personal friends—and that it is an express condition imposed by the authorities, that all communications to them shall be made in a tone of voice sufficiently loud to be heard by the jailor of the national prison in which they are confined. Mr. Remond, who was present during the latter part of the Convention, also made a spirited and interesting speech on this resolution.

A resolution was adopted warmly recommending the *Liberator*, *Standard* and *Freeman* to our support. Mr. Pillsbury made an excellent speech on this resolution, in which he was very severe on the National Eagles, Star Spangled Banners and all the tribe of literary periodicals so called. No one present could have refused to assent to the justice of his remarks upon the wishy-washy character of what is termed our 'national literature,' and the necessity for something more solid and substantial; and certainly that taste must be wretched indeed which could tolerate the sickly and unmanly sentimentality of our flimsy folios and milk-and-water-Monthlies, when for two dollars a year may be had, (in addition to all the other excellent reading which you serve up to your subscribers every week), an occasional poem such as the magnificent ode to Lamartine in the last *Standard*.

James and Lucretia Mott who have just returned from their tour in Western New York and Canada, were present, as well as many of the most able advocates of the cause in the country round about, and altogether, the meeting was one of the most interesting we have had for years. Some familiar faces, however, were wanting. Among the absent whom we always look for on this occasion was Charles C. Burleigh now, as you are aware, in the West. We have, you know, appropriated him almost exclusively to ourselves, for years, and regard him entirely as one of us. Thoroughly tried, and no less thoroughly esteemed by the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, we always felt his absence at such time to be a loss not easily remedied. To his splendid eloquence and irresistible logic the cause owes at least as much as to any other lecturer who has ever entered the field of labour. Though illness and death prevented the attendance of others whom we were wont to greet on this occasion, and whose presence always adds to the interest of these annual reunions, the Convention could not, I think, have failed to give eminent satisfaction to all. It is thought by many to have been larger than that of last year, the sessions of which, you will recollect, were well attended throughout.

It was proposed to raise the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to meet the present contingencies of the enterprise. At the close of the last session, the Committee on Ways and Means reported that they had collected, in cash and pledges, more than six hundred dollars, showing a good degree of promptitude on the part of the members of the Society, in contributing of their means for the furtherance of the cause, taking all things into consideration. I refer you to the official account of the proceedings, which the Secretary will doubtless have ready for the next number of the *Freeman*, for a particular account of the action of the Society with reference to our connection with the Church and with the Government, and also concerning the Free Soil movement.

Yours as ever,
H. W. G.

We publish the following letter at the request of the writer. It is perhaps, hardly necessary to state, in view of all that we have heretofore said upon the subject, that the writer has—willfully it would seem—misrepresented us. We favour theoretically and practically the use of free-labour products, as far as it is convenient, and we know of nobody who does more than this. The difference between us and those who profess as a duty, while they profess as a duty what they cannot, and do not mean to practice.

Letter from William Griffith.
NEW GARDEN, Ohio, 7th mo: 21, 1848.
FRIEND GAY:—Enclosed in a sheet of cotton, I send you a paper of course, I send you two dollars; and when the time is up for which that will pay, I wish them to stop sending me the *Standard*. I wish to be a counter as far as practicable from everything that supports Slavery, and I believe there is no one way in which Slavery can be more effectually sustained than by the purchase of slave-grown produce. Some of your great Eastern lecturers, when out here, denounced James K. Polk

as a thief, asserted that he had not eaten a meal for ten years that was not stolen, that even the coat on his back was stolen; and does any Anti-Slavery man deny that the slaveholder is a thief and a robber of the very worst cast? That not the produce only but the producer also is stolen? How then does the character of goods become changed? If we buy of a robber can we buy any other than a robber's right? In regard to petty robbers common sense answers no, and the receiver is held to be equally guilty and punishable with the thief; how then this difference in favour of the most stupendous system of robbery and wrong that at present craves the world? Are not slaveholders and the consumers of slave produce as much a brotherhood of thieves as S. S. Foster proved the American Church to be? It requires more charity than I am at all times possessed of to keep me from suspecting that many, even of the leading Abolitionists, are not acting hypocritically, and that the leaves and fishes, though they appear small, have not more to do in dictating their course, than love for the down-trodden.

There will probably say by this as they did by friend Grey's letter, that it is characterized rather by a love of fault-finding than a love of the cause. So be it. Fault-finding must necessarily precede fault-mending. Is it not a large portion of the business of the *A. S. Standard* to find fault with the United States Government? The State Governments? various functionaries of Government? the Democratic Party? the Whig Party? the Liberty Party? the Church and the Clergy? with Henry Grey and everybody else that holds and disseminates sentiments opposite to its own? Or they may say, as William L. Garrison did to a correspondent on the same subject, that I am bound to use correct language. So be it again; but I believe as good a right to use an objective form of a pronoun instead of a nominative, as an editor has to use the plural instead of the singular when speaking of himself.

I understand the *Standard* to justify the indiscriminate use of slave grown produce, and to that extent I consider it pro-slavery. Such appears to be the leading influence in the A. S. Society, and we can hardly expect the organ of a Society to be better than itself. After expressing so much I dismiss the subject, hoping for the regeneration of both.
WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

Notes on New Books.

The Writings of Cassius Marcellus Clay, including Speeches and Addresses. Edited, with a Preface and Memoir, by Horace Greeley. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1848.

Captain Cassius Marcellus Clay is one of those comfortable people who never, for a moment, suspect that they are not very great men. It would not be easy to persuade him that the world can go quietly about its usual avocations, unless kept constantly informed of all his movements. He doubts if the mass of his countrymen venture to form an opinion upon any given subject until his own has been announced. Or if older men than himself have imprudently come to any conclusions before the world knew that he was to come as its guide and teacher, he, at least, is sure, that they will modify their opinions, by his own, or that supposed truths will become axioms by the light which his genius will shed upon them. 'If I have advanced,' he says, in the Dedication of the Volume before us, 'nothing very new, I flatter myself that I have placed old truths in a striking light, and in a few words.'

In touching the serious subjects of Religion, Morals, and Government I have looked consequences full in the face. I come not to destroy but to save. The innocent reader who knows nothing of Mr. Clay and expects to find in this self-announced Saviour the 'Coming Man' has already arrived, will be surprised when he turns to the oracles, to discover that they are little better than the undigested repetitions of school-boy lore, or the crude thoughts of an aspiring Sophomore. We have certainly heard many a college youngster, fresh from recitation in Blair or Paley, talk much more to the purpose.

His own opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Cassius Marcellus Clay—'we love to give the whole name,' Miss Skeggs' own was not more euphonious—was never intended by nature for a great man. 'No one ever threw away more rashly a chance for greatness' is sometimes said of him, but we think he never had it. One would not blame a cabbage for not becoming a cauliflower, or a scrub-oak for not growing to be the king of the forest, though the ignorant gardener, or woodman might, mistaking the one for the other, expect such a result. There are certain pithy proverbs touching the folly of attempting impossible things with the ears or tails of swine, which we will not repeat lest we be thought disrespectful. The more elegant aphorism of *Poeta nascitur, non fit*, is no less true of great men than of poets. Mr. Clay has lost no chance of being a great man, simply because to be great is not his nature. Whatever opportunity might do for him, he has not the genius to understand, foresee, and avail himself of its gift. The accident of the times, and a fervid temperament placed him in a position in which greatness was thrust upon him, but it would not stay because there were no qualities in him, which could nurture it, and give it growth. That which might have been a chance for greatness to another man, was to him only a chance to show that he was not worthy of it. In the dedication to this volume of his Writings, Speeches, and Addresses, he avows himself ambitious, and in its publication he has made a desperate effort to maintain that notoriety which has accidentally attended his movements for several years, and a love of which he mistakes for a noble ambition. We doubt if he will accomplish even so poor a purpose. Few we presume, will read it, and those few will only turn over its pages, as we have done, not to learn from one who so modestly announces his coming 'not to destroy, but to save,' new truths, or old ones, in Morals, Religion, and Government, but to measure again the deeds of the Pro-slavery Captain, by the words of the Anti-Slavery editor. To any one fond of striking exhibitions of human absurdity and inconsistency, we commend the work for the amusement of an idle hour.

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connection between the Greek and the English Texts; including a Concordance to the proper names, with Indices, Greek-English and English-Greek. New York, Harper and Brothers, 82 Cliff street.

No Theologian should be without a copy of this very valuable work upon his study table, and the mere student of the New Testament will find in it such an assistant in his labours as he can procure in no other volume ever published. Its plan is at once simple and comprehensive, and its completeness and method make it not only perfect as a Concordance, but a full and thorough Lexicon for the New Testament. It does not even require that the student should be a Greek scholar, but is adapted for those who cannot tell one letter of the Greek alphabet from another, and thus easily and effectually opens the Scriptures of the New Testament, in the original, to every one capable of reading the English language. Every word in those books is presented in alphabetical succession, with the series of passages annexed in which each such word occurs; the passages being quoted from the English translation, and the word or words exhibiting the Greek word under consideration being printed in Italian letters. A doubtful or obscure meaning to any passage can thus be cleared up at a glance by comparison with every other passage where similar words occur, and the beauty or force of any sentence, which may have been lost in the translation, can not fail to be made apparent by such new rendering of the passage in question as may be obvious to the reader. Schmidt's Concordance is made the basis of the work, but every word in that was carefully copied and compared with the original Greek, and the Translation, that this might be free from any of the errors into which the author of that had fallen. The work has cost its compiler, George V. Wigram, and his assistants, years of labour and research, and is a most important addition to Biblical literature.

The Diplomatic and Official Papers of Daniel Webster, while Secretary of State. New York, Harper and Brothers.

Mr. Webster's most enduring monument, probably, will be this book. It is in itself a complete history of the important events which transpired during his term of office, and excepting his Correspondence relative to the Right of Search, and the Foreign Slave Trade, will make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen than it is by his contemporaries. However much he may be wanting to himself, and to his time, on the great question which now absorbs the attention of the country, and which must in its immediate and future results be the one which will be studied by posterity with the greatest interest, it should not, and will not be forgotten, that in the settlement of all difficulties and disputes relating to our Northern boundaries, Mr. Webster probably saved the country from a war. The volume is a most valuable one of State Papers, and is accompanied with an Introduction, said to be written by a distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts, remarkable as a compact and lucid history of the various Treaties, and the Diplomatic Correspondence of the work. The book also contains a fine portrait of Mr. Webster, and an excellent map of the various boundary lines between the United States and the British Provinces.

Life in Baltimore, or Mysteries of the Monumental City. By Paul Pry, Jr. Baltimore: S. E. Smith, Baltimore.

Since Sue's 'Mysteries of Paris,' the Mysteries of almost every large city in the known world have been told with various degrees of success. The author of *Life in Baltimore* aims higher than many of his brethren who have chosen similar titles, and inculcates a better morality than is usually found in works of this class. We observe that he advocates the Temperance cause, and devotes a chapter to Slavery in such plain-spoken terms, that we wonder his book was not indicted as an incendiary Publication. It clearly comes within the meaning of the statute of Maryland, and might also be construed into a libel upon Hope H. Slaughter.

The Battle of Buena Vista, with the Operations of the 'Army of Occupation' for One Month: By James Henry Carleton, Captain of the First Regiment of Dragoons. Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff St. 1848.

Those interested in the minute history of the Battle of Buena Vista—and surely all Taylor men ought to be, for his only known qualification for the Presidency is his skill, rapidity and certainty, with which he and his 'grape' killed the Mexicans—will be certain to find it in this volume. It contains 238 pages, and might, one would suppose, give in that space the particular manner of the slaying of each individual on both sides. It does we believe everything but that.

Holden's Dollar Magazine. Charles W. Holden, 109 Nassau St., New York. Frederick Bailey Cincinnati, Ohio. Redding & Co. State St. Boston.

Mr. Holden has struck into a new path in Monthly Magazine Literature. His is not only the cheapest publication of the kind for the number of its pages, but it compares favourably with other Monthlies in the character of its articles. Its illustrations are always good, its Literary Notices judicious, and the Topics of the Month piquant and various. We refer to the Advertisement in another column.

Gowrie, or the King's Plot, by G. P. R. James. Harper and Brothers.

Mr. James's novels certainly have readers on this side the Atlantic, as well as on the other, or he would not find a publisher in the Messrs. Harper. We are not familiar with his works, but we observe that this one opens on the 15th of August, 1599, when a young man dressed in the costume of the times was standing on one of the little bridges in the town of Padua. We presume he is the same young gentleman, who has been seen by Mr. James' readers, in lonely road, on horse-back winding his way through some difficult forest path, and in various other striking situations. His adventures will be followed with interest in 'Gowrie, or the King's Plot,' by the author's many admirers.

The London Quarterly Review, July, L. Scott & Co. Fulton St.—An article on the Political Prospects of France and England, and another upon the Revolutions in Italy, will meet the warm approval of the opponents of progress in this country, as it has no doubt, met that of the Tories of Great Britain. Those who do not care for such views of Politics and Revolutions, will find enough to be pleased with in the other subjects treated of in this No. Among them are Painting, Modern Chemistry—an interesting and instructive article—the Jesuits, Walpole's Letters to the Countess of Ossory, Entails of Land, and Sir Powell Buxton's Memoir—of especial value and interest to all engaged in the Anti-Slavery enterprise in this country.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Acadia.
The *Acadia* arrived at Boston on Sunday last, but the news she brings is of less interest than we are accustomed to look for now from Europe.

There is as yet, no outbreak in Ireland, though the excitement among the people increases, and there seems little probability that a collision with the Government can be much longer avoided. The *Hubeas Corpus* Act has been suspended, and some new arrests have been made.

Order renews in France. The necessity of a National loan is the subject of discussion in the Assembly. The Minister of Finance stated that a loan of 175 millions to 200 millions, would be sufficient for present exigencies. The Lyons Rail Road has been purchased by the Government.

A corps of 9000 Austrians had crossed the Po, and marched upon Ferrara and Comacchio. It had retired, however on the appearance of a division of 9,000 Piedmontese sent forward by Charles Albert. On their retreat the Austrians were defeated in an engagement near Gossolengo. Ferrara is within the Papal dominions, and great excitement was caused at Rome by the movements of the Austrians. The Pope solemnly protested against it, and the Assembly passed an unanimous vote in favour of a General League of all the Italian States against Austria.

The Duke of Genoa, the second son of Charles Albert, has been elected to the throne of Sicily. King Ferdinand, of Naples, has consequently determined to invade Sicily with an army of 30,000 men. The King of Sardinia will endeavour to detach a portion of his troops to the aid of the Sicilians and his son.

A severe battle has been fought between the Carlists under Carrara, and the troops of Queen Isabella, in which the latter were defeated. This, and the miscarriage of the Queen have inspired the Carlists with new hopes.

Birth.

At Germantown, Pennsylvania, on the 13th instant, THOMAS R. ROBERTSON, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, aged 37 years.

In Syracuse, on the morning of the 27th of July, Mrs. ELIZABETH O., wife of Hiram Putnam Esq., aged 60.

AKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the *Standard*—from July 18, to Aug. 14, 1848.

474 George Sharpe, Abington Ct.	\$ 2 00
487 George Atwood, Marston Mills Mass.	2 00
468 Nathan Daniels Leicester	3 00
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